Shell globose, moderately umbilicated, blackish chestnut, of a deeper shade towards the mouth. Spire conical, apex sunk, suture impressed. Whorls 4½, globose, the first 2½ increasing slowly, the last 2 widening rather suddenly, the last dilated above and a little constricted below, behind the peristome, and flattened laterally for some distance further back; finely striated, the earlier 3½ whorls with oblique rows of hair-scars; a shallow furrow encircles the body-whorl at the periphery. Last whorl decending shortly but rather deeply in front, angular round the funnel-shaped, deep umbilicus. Aperture semi-ovate; peristome thickened and shortly reflected, dark brown, the margins slightly convergent, columellar margin triangularly dilated and reflected over the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 34, minor 28·5; alt. 30; apert. 14 5 millim.

Hab. Collingwood Bay, British New Guinea. *Type* in my collection.

Compaired with *Chloritis rehsei*, Mart., its nearest ally, the new species is darker in colour, smaller, the spire is more compressed and elevated, the last whorl decends more and is less globose, the peristome is much less reflected, dark brown instead of bluish, and the outer margin is not sinuous, while the umbilicus is narrower. The sudden deflection of the last whorl is not well shown in figure 4.

ON A COLLECTION OF LAND AND FRESH WATER SHELLS FROM KELANTAN, MALAY PENINSULA.

By E. R. SYKES, B.A.

(Plate iii.)

Recently[1] I published a few brief diagnoses of some new shells from this district, collected by Mr. J. Waterstradt, and I am now enabled to give a fuller account of the collection, with illustrations. For the present, the Helicoids have been omitted, in the hope that some person, more conversant with the group than I am, may deal with them.

Streptaxis collingei, Sykes. Pl. iii. figs. 8—10.

Streptaxis collingei, Sykes: Ante, p. 22.

Amphidromus aureus, Martyn.

Both a dextral and sinistral form, bright yellow in colour, with a white zone below the suture, and no brown striping. One specimen, dextral, measures 62 millim. I have followed Pilsbry[2] as I gather

1. Ante, p. 22.
2. Man. Conch., vol. xiii, p. 160.

that the name *perversus*, which I should otherwise have used for this shell, is to be restricted to forms found in Celebes, Java and Borneo.

Hypselostoma hungerfordianum, Mlldff.

A good series of this interesting shell.

Boysidia kelantanense, n.sp. Pl. iii, fig. 7.

Shell umbilicate, obliquely striated, chestnut brown. Whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$-5, very convex and suture deep, apex blunt, the last whorl somewhat distorted, obscurely angulated at the periphery. Aperture rounded, with a sinus at the upper corner of the outer lip; lip well reflected, not solute from the last whorl. Parietal lamella strong, 3 other well marked teeth inside the outer lip, and one each side of the lamella.

Alt. 3; diam. max. 2 millim.

Belongs to the group of *B. boettgeri*, Mlldff., from Java, and *B. padmira*, Stol., from Penang; compared with the latter the last whorl is more distorted and gibbous and the relative proportions of height and breadth differ, the present species being also much larger.

Rhodina (?) mirabilis, Sykes. Pl. iii, fig. 2.

Rhodina (?) mirabilis, Sykes: Ante, p. 22.

Subulina octona, Chemn.

Clausilia filicostata, Stol.

Clausilia kelantanense, Sykes. Pl. iii, fig. 1.

Clausilia (Pseudonenia) kelantanese (err. typ.), Sykes: Ante, p. 22.

Cyclophorus saturnus, Pfeiffer.

Cyclophorus borneensis, Metcalfe.

Lagochilus townsendi, Crosse.

Opisthoporus dautzenbergi Sykes. Pl. iii, figs. 5, 6.

Opisthoporus dautzenbergi, Sykes: Ante, p. 23.

Opisthoporus tener, Menke.

Compared with specimens of this species from Annam (coll. Fruhstorfer), I can trace but little distinction except size, one of the adult Kelantan shells, for example, only measuring diam. max. 13·5 millim. The tube is also slightly more parallel to the suture.

Platyraphe chrysalis, Sykes. Pl. iii, figs. 3, 4

Platyraphe chrysalis, Sykes: Ante, p. 23.

Alycaeus gibbosulus, Stoliczka.

With this occurs another form, much less gibbous, and which may belong to a different species, but the specimens before me show considerable variation.

Alycaeus kelantanense, n. sp. Pl. iii, figs. 13, 14

Shell conic, minutely umbilicate, white in colour, the upper whorls often being yellowish, apparently due to the animal within. Sculpture close well marked rib-striae, with microscopic spiral striation intersecting the ribs. Whorls 5, moderately convex, the last whorl gibbous, and constricted about 2 millim behind the lip, the sculpture being thence much finer and more remote. Aperture subcircular, lip double, the upper outer margin forming a slight wing where it approaches the last whorl.

Alt. 3·8 ; diam. max. 4 millim.

Opisthostoma laidlawi, Sykes. Pl. iii, figs. 13, 14.

Opisthostoma laidlawi, Sykes : Ante, p. 22.

Georissa monterosatiana, G.-Aust. and Nevill.

Ampullaria perakensis, De Morgan.

Ampullaria ampullacea, L.

Vivipara cingulata, Martens.

Canidea bocourti, Brot.

Faunus ater, L.

In my view, *F. rantori,* Bens., is only a small form.

Melania variabilis, Bens.

There are also two other species of *Melania,* which I am unable to identify.

Septaria, sp.

Neritina crepidularia, Lam.

Neritina zigzag, Lam.

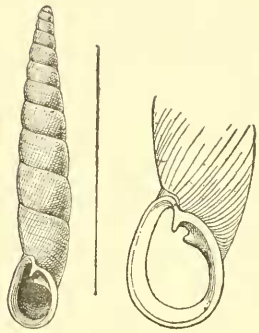
Unio (Nodularia) ingallsianus, Lea.

Unio ascia, Bens.

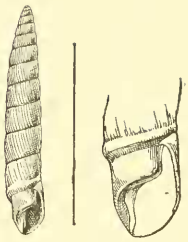
Identified from the tablet in the British Museum, no doubt that from which Hanley described the species in 1856 (Cat. Rec. Biv. Shells p. 385.)

Monocondylaea chaperi, De Morgan (?)

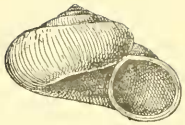
Corbicula, sp.



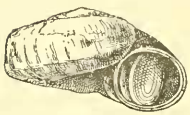
1.



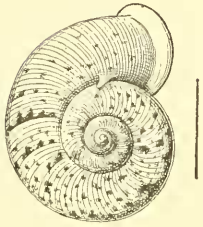
2.



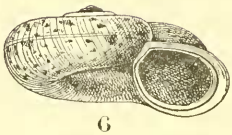
3.



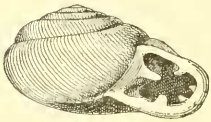
4.



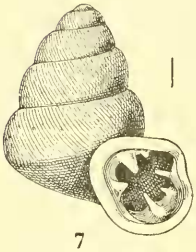
5



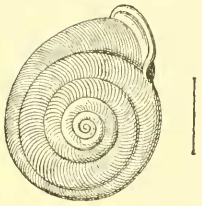
6



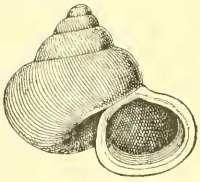
9.



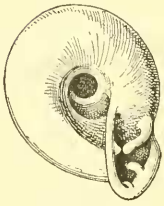
7



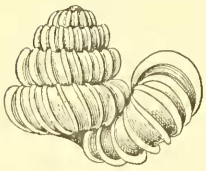
8



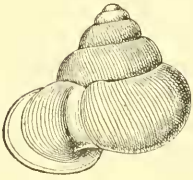
11



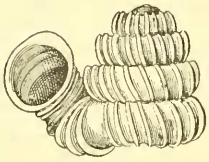
10



13



12



14.

J. Green, del ad nat.

Shells from Malay Peninsula.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

Fig. 1. *Clausilia kelantanensc.*
Fig. 2. *Rhodina (?) mirabilis.*
Figs. 3, 4. *Platyraphe chrysalis.*
Figs. 5, 6. *Opisthoporus dautzenbergi.*
Fig. 7. *Boysidia kelantanensc.*
Figs. 8, 9, 10. *Streptaxis collingei.*
Figs. 11, 12, *Alycaeus kelantanensc.*
Figs. 13, 14. *Opisthostoma laidlawi.*

IS AMALIA CARINATA, RISSO, A BRITISH SLUG?

BY WALTER E. COLLINGE.

FOR some time I have been receiving (in connection with my proposed Monograph on the British Slugs) from various correspondents in different parts of the British Isles, numerous examples of *Amalia sowerbyi*, Fér. Amongst these a specimen collected by Mr. Bromley Peebles, near Birmingham, and two collected by Mr. F. J. Partridge in Devonshire, seemed to differ slightly from the ordinary form. These I have subjected to a rather more careful scrutiny, and have also compared them with Simroth's excellent figure of *A. carinata*, Risso,[1] also with the drawings and description of the internal structure of this species, as given by Simroth,[2] and Lesson and Pollonera.[3] I have now little doubt that these three specimens are not referable to *A. sowerbyi*, Fér., but are very closely allied, if not identical with, the *A. carinata* of Risso. On comparing them with specimens of this latter species from Algiers, they are scarcely distinguishable from them, excepting in size, the English examples being the smaller.

Amalia carinata was described by Risso[4] in 1826, and has by most malacologists been regarded as a valid species. Bourguignat in 1862 described a *Milax carinatus*, and Paulucci in 1888 described a variety *fulva* of *A. marginata*, both of which have been regarded as synonyms of *A. carinata*, by Pollonera.

Externally there are few characters to distinguish *A. carinata* from *A. sowerbyi*, usually, however, it is darker than the typical form of *sowerbyi*, the mantle is longer, and the groove on the mantle extends further forward, this latter character being well shown in Lesson and Pollonera's figure.

Whether or not these three specimens are true *carinata*, and if so, does this species occur generally in this country, remains yet to be proved. With a view to working out this matter, I venture to appeal to malacologists for specimens of dark coloured forms of *A. sowerbyi*, from any part of the British Isles.

1. Abhandl. l. Senckenb. naturf. Gesell., 1891, Bd. xvi, p. 20. T. i, f. 7.
2. Zeit. f. wiss. Zool., 1885, Bd. xlii, p. 228, T. vii, f. xv, T. x, f. xvc, xvd.
3. Monog. d. Limacidi Italiani, 1882, T. i, f. 10-12, 30, 31, T. ii, f. 15.
4. Prod. Europe Mérid., 1826, p. 56.